

The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. III, No. 37.

QUAPPELLE, N. W. T., THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1888.

Price Five Cents.

The Qu'Appelle Progress

Published every Thursday

at the Progress Printing Office, in the town of Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia, Canada.

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One line, one month, 10 cents. One line, three months, 25 cents. One line, six months, 40 cents. One line, one year, 60 cents. Half a line, one month, 5 cents. Half a line, three months, 15 cents. Half a line, six months, 25 cents. Half a line, one year, 40 cents. Two lines, one month, 15 cents. Two lines, three months, 40 cents. Two lines, six months, 65 cents. Two lines, one year, 100 cents. Business cards, 50 cents per month, payable quarterly.

The above rates do not apply to auction sales, entertainments, tenders, meetings, legal notices, or anything of a transitory nature. Transient advertisements, 10 cents per line first insertion; 5 cents per line each subsequent insertion. Yearly advertisements, 50 cents per line. The publisher reserves the right to refuse to insert advertisements of a questionable or objectionable character.

JAMES WEIDMAN, Qu'Appelle Station, Assin. E. J. WEIDMAN, Proprietor.

REGINA.

DAWSON, BOLE & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Regina, N. W. T.

BRICK FOR SALE

IN ANY QUANTITY

AT THE

Qu'Appelle Brick Yard.

J. DOOLITTLE.

FOR SALE.

PARTIES REQUIRING

SHEEP, COWS OR HORSES.

Would do well by applying to

MILLER BROS.

Sec. 10, T. 16, R. 10.

Wolsley, March 14, 1888.

ICE CREAM

AT

Any Price You Want Them

From 51 up to 510.

BOOTS MADE TO ORDER

TERMS CASH.

S. H. COLLINS.

Qu'Appelle, May 24th, 1887.

NOTICE.

House for Sale.

TENDERS for the purchase of the small

house, size 68, used in connection with

the Government well boring apparatus

now situated on the south-east 1/4 Sec. 36-18,

1/4 west of 2nd meridian, will be received up

to 10 o'clock, a. m., on Saturday, the 8th

day of July, 1888.

By order,

A. M. McLANE, Clerk

Municipality of South Qu'Appelle.

Directory.

ENGLISH CLERGY.

ST. PETER'S QU'APPELLE.

Sunday Services, 11 and 12 o'clock every

Sunday. Holy Communion every 1st, 3rd,

5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th,

21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st.

Week days and Sunday school as announced.

Rev. G. B. Childs.

Notices of Baptism, Marriage, or Funerals

may be addressed to the College, or to

Leslie Gordon, Esq. churchwarden.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

QU'APPELLE.

Services every Sunday morning at 11, and

every evening at 7 o'clock. Bible class and

Sunday school at 10 o'clock. Prayer meet-

ing on Thursday at 7:30 o'clock.

Rev. A. McLANE.

Services every Sunday morning at 11, and

every evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday school

at 10 o'clock. Prayer meeting every

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TEAMS WANTED.

100 TEAMS

Wanted to work on the Manitoba and North-

western Railway at Winnipeg.

Apply to JAS. CARSON,

Langenburg.

Servant Girl Wanted.

Apply at

THE PROGRESS OFFICE,

Qu'Appelle.

STRAYED.

FROM BALGONIE.

1 Bay pony mare, 2 years old.

1 Brown pony mare (fin foil) 3 years old.

1 Brown pony mare 2 years old.

1 Mouse colored mare 3 years old.

All branded. Whoever will return the

same or give information which will lead to

recovery of same, to Walter Blackburn, at

Balgonie, will be suitably rewarded.

WALTER BLACKBURN,

Balgonie.

June 23rd, 1888.

To Hotel Keepers.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A FINE BRICK HOTEL at Indian

Head, N. W. T., containing sixteen

bed-rooms, large sitting, dining and

billiard rooms, pantries, kitchen and cellar.

A favorable chance for anyone desirous of

opening a first class hotel. Immediate

possession given. Apply to

BOYLE & CO.,

Winnipeg.

May 31, 1888.

S. H. COLLINS.

QU'APPELLE,

DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT

Any Price You Want Them

From 51 up to 510.

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TERMS CASH.

S. H. COLLINS.

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at 10 o'clock. Prayer meeting every

Sunday morning at 7 o'clock. Prayer meet-

LIME FOR SALE!

IN ANY QUANTITY.

Apply to FRANK MARWOOD,

Qu'Appelle.

WANTED

A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Mid-

dled aged preferred.

Apply to

MRS. CARTEW.

Qu'Appelle, July 19, 1888.

TENDERS

ASKED for the cutting and stacking of

350 tons of hay or less on Beaver Hills

Stock Farm, Sec. 32 P. 25 range 6.

R. TINSLEY,

Yorkton P.O.

July 19, 1888.

By-law No. 41

OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF INDIAN

HEAD to raise by way of loan the

sum of two thousand dollars.

Whereas it is expedient for the Municipality

of Indian Head to raise by way of

loan the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000)

for the purpose of erecting a Town Hall

for the said Municipality.

And whereas the value of the whole

property of said Municipality according

to the last revised assessment roll thereof,

irrespective of any future increase thereof,

and also irrespective of any work what-

soever, or stock, share, or interest therein, is

six hundred and seventy thousand and

thirty-five dollars, and of one hundred

dollars each, and the said Council is hereby

authorized and empowered to raise by way

of loan the sum of two thousand dollars

for the purpose aforesaid, and to make and

issue debentures of said Municipality for the

repayment thereof by annual instalments as

aforesaid. Such debentures shall be made

and issued for the sum of one hundred dol-

lars each, not exceeding in the whole the

sum of two thousand dollars and shall be

signed with the seal of said Municipality and

sealed with the seal of said Municipality and

counter-signed by the Chairman and

Treasurer thereof.

3. The said debentures shall be made pay-

able, respectively, one at the expiration of

each year after this By-law takes effect, dur-

ing the said term of twenty years, at the

Imperial Bank of Canada in Winnipeg, and

shall have attached to them coupons for the

payment of interest thereon at the rate of

seven per cent. per annum from the time

of the expiration of each year from the time

this By-law takes effect.

4. For the purpose of providing for the

payment of the said debentures and interest

thereon at the rate aforesaid, there shall be

raised, levied, and collected in the year 1888,

and each and every year thereafter during

said period of twenty years, an equal annual

special rate of thirty-nine hundredths of one

dollar in the dollar, upon the whole rateable

property of the said Municipality, in addi-

tion to all other rates and taxes of said Munici-

pality.

5. A vote of the electors of the said Munici-

pality shall be taken on the said By-law on

Saturday, the eleventh day of August, 1888,

and for the purpose of taking the vote the

following shall be the polling subdivisions,

the places of polling thereon, and the Deputy

Returning Officers thereat respectively:

1. Polling sub-division Number one, be ward

number three, polling place Commercial

Hotel, Indian Head, George Thompson, Re-

turning Officer.

2. Polling sub-division Number two, be ward

number one, polling place at Charles Matting's

house, Sec. 14 T. 17 Range 10, J. H. Bun-

nell, deputy returning officer.

3. Polling sub-division Number three, be ward

number two, polling place at C. P. R. sec-

tion number five, polling place at J. A. C. Black-

wood's house, Peter Daymen, deputy returning

INDIAN HEAD.

—Indian Head Masonic Lodge

meets on Monday evening next.

—Crop prospects could not be

more favorable than they now are.

Major Bell says his big 2,000 acre

wheat fields are "too grand for any-

thing.

—The Indian Head municipality

is advertising a poll of the electors

on a by-law to raise \$2,000 by way

of loan for the purpose of erecting a

town hall.

—On Friday last a picnic was

held near Sintaluta, east of here,

being under the auspices of the

several day schools in the district.

It was a great success.

—On Friday last the Grenfell

Cricket Club played a match game

with the local club here. The game

became very interesting and re-

sulted in a draw. Mr. C. McLeod,

a member of the local team, unfor-

tunately sprained his ankle badly

and was carried from the field.

COUNCIL MINUTES.

Council met on Saturday the 14th.

A by-law for raising a loan of

\$2000 for building a town hall re-

ceived its second reading preparatory

to submitting to the people on

August 11th.

Moved by Ferguson and Kirkland

that T. L. Hubbs be paid fifty dol-

lars on account of commutation due

his road division from last year.

Carried. Moved by Ferguson and

Saunders that Road and Bridge

committee report on the advisability

of opening a road from a point be-

tween sections 15 and 16 P. 19

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advance; single copies 5 cents.
The rates for our advertising space by
contract are as follows:

	One	One	Three	One
Week, month, months, year.				
One column	\$10.00	\$15.00	\$35.00	\$100.00
Half column	5.00	7.50	17.50	50.00
Quarter column	2.50	3.75	8.75	25.00
Three inches	3.00	4.50	10.50	30.00
Two inches	2.00	3.00	7.00	20.00

Business cards \$1.00 per month payable
quarterly.

These rates do not apply to auction
sales, entertainments, tenders, meetings,
legal notices, or anything of a transitory
nature. Transient advertisements, 10 cents
per line first insertion, 5 cents per line each
additional insertion. Yearly advertisements
allowed to be changed monthly, if offered
\$1.00 will be charged for each additional
change.

Business locals, 50 cents for first twenty-
five words, 2 cents for each additional word.
The publisher reserves the right to refuse
to insert advertisements of a questionable
or objectionable character.

Address, JAMES WEIDMAN,
Qu'Appelle Station, Assin.
E. J. WEIDMAN, Proprietor.

THE MONTREAL CONVENTION.

The Temperance convention held
on the 3rd, 4th and 5th inst., was
attended by about two hundred
delegates from different portions of
the Dominion. The question of
Prohibition for the Dominion was
discussed in all its bearings, and
while the Scott Act was regarded
favorably as a means of securing
local option, it was deemed to fall
far short of complete Prohibition,
owing to the difficulties attending
its enforcement. The desirability
of forming a third political party
caused a hot discussion, but was
declared against by a large majority.
The following is a summary of what
was accomplished by the Convention
during its three day's session:

A demand for a Government
measure of immediate total prohibi-
tion.

Declaring the Convention definitively
opposed to compensation to the
discarded liquor traffic.

Expressing appreciation of the
good results attained through the
Scott Act and calling on Temperance
people to stand by it.

Recommending the formation of
Law and Order Leagues, to watch
and supplement official enforcement
of anti-liquor legislation.

Endorsing the principle of woman
suffrage.

Approving measure of scientific
temperance instruction, and plead-
ing for further extension of the same.

Providing a scheme for reorganiza-
tion of the Dominion Alliance on a
broader basis so as to make it a
federation of all temperance and reli-
gious organizations.

Laying out an unanimously adopted
scheme of political action in a
detailed report, declaring for:

1. United electoral action towards
total prohibition.

2. Endorsing the Jamieson resolu-
tion of 1887, and calling for per-
sistent Parliamentary action on the
same line.

3. A definite plan to secure the
nomination and election of known
and avowed prohibitionists.

Calling upon friends in different
provinces and localities to at once
inaugurate organization for the
carrying out of this electoral action
policy.

PERMITS TO SELL.

It is said intoxicating liquors are
sold openly and by permission of
the authorities at the C. P. R. hotel
at Banff National Park. We can-
not believe that Lieutenant-Governor
Royal has granted such permis-
sion; in fact, if we are correctly in-
formed, he has no authority to do
so. In the Act erecting the Cana-
dian National Park, the portion of
country reserved for that purpose
was set apart from the Northwest
Territories in respect to certain
laws, and that the Park will be re-
gulated by the Dominion Govern-
ment by Order-in-Council. If such
is the case the Prohibitory clauses
of the Northwest Territories Act do
not apply to the Park. It is re-
ported that the Dominion Govern-
ment have or intend to license the
Banff hotels to sell. Be that as it
may, from the vague rumors that
are afloat there seems to be an ex-
pectation in some quarters that His
Honour Lieutenant-Governor Royal
will give permits to sell liquors
throughout the Territories. We do
not believe there is any foundation
for any such expectation. Mr.

If we understand his views correctly
he wishes to be relieved of the ad-
ministration of the permit system
altogether. And then he would not
attempt to violate the spirit of the
Prohibitory clauses of the North-
west Territories Act by any such
course.

FATHERS OF CONFEDERATION.

The Winnipeg Sun has arranged
for a supply of the historic picture
entitled "The Fathers of Confederation."
It is a delightful engraving
of artistic finish, 26 1/2 inches by
37 1/2 inches in size. It embodies
life-like portraits of thirty-four of
the leading men of Canada in 1864,
including Sir John A. Macdonald,
Sir George E. Cartier, T. D'Arcy
McGee, Hon. George Brown, Hon.
Oliver Mowat, Sir Charles Tupper,
and Sir E. P. Tache. The scene is
in the conference room at Quebec,
the windows of which overlook the
harbor and shipping, and the occa-
sion is the conference which result-
ed in the confederation of the colonies
in 1867. It is a charming
work of art, and possesses great
historic interest. It is given free
to every yearly subscriber to the
weekly Sun, the price of which has
been reduced to \$1 per annum.

We will club the Winnipeg Sun
and THE QU'APPELLE PROGRESS
for \$1.75 per annum including the
above valuable picture.

Billy's Invention.

Billy Longhead, who lives on
Dayton bluff, has been closely engaged
the past two years on a contrivance to
check runaway horses. Last week he
brought his scheme to a head and cele-
brated the affair by taking his horse
out for a drive. He had placed one of
his inventions on the wagon for the
purpose of showing his girl how long
his head was and how quickly he could
bring a horse to terms if he took a
notion to run away.

The invention is simple, being a reel
round which a fine linked and very
strong chain is wound. The chain runs
under the horse and is attached to the
bit. The reel has cog wheel connection
with the wagon wheel, and is thrown
into gear by a little lever that runs up
into the wagon.

The day was large. The sun shone,
the birds sang, the rivulets ran, and
as Billy and his girl rode along through
the country, happy in each other's love,
they planned and schemed how they
would have their house arranged and
grounds laid out when Billy's wonder-
ful invention should fill his coffers with
gold. Everything seemed bright. The
prospect was brilliant and lunch coun-
ters and box cars occupied a very happy
back ground in the picture which Billy
had painted of the future.

They were going down hill. The
wagon was boosting the grape arbor
that was drawing it along at a pretty
lively gait. Now was a good opportu-
nity for Billy to prove the value of his
invention. He whipped the horse into
a run, which was not hard work as he
was going down hill. At last when
they were moving through space at the
rate of seventeen miles an hour, Billy
smiling on his lady whispered "Now
we'll stop, hang on!" just at this point
he shoved the lever, the reel com-
menced to pull in the chain at the rate
of one thousand miles an hour, the horse
was going one way while the chain was
coming the other. This state of affairs
lasted about eight seconds, when the
horse and chain both came the same
way and the wagon with its occupants
continued to proceed through the air.
Somehow things got mixed. Billy got
seawinded, his girl got tangled up
among the wheels of the buggy, and
the horse seemed to be trying to kick
himself back to town. When Billy had
excavated his eyes he went on a relief
expedition for his girl; he found her in
several places, but managed to get her
together so he could recognize her and
found that with the exception of a few
hairs and much of nose, she was all
present. A very low temperature had
sprung up between Billy and the girl,
and he hasn't been able to prove that
he didn't put up a scheme on her to get
her out of the way so that he might tie
to another female on the other side of
the river.—St. Paul Herald.

A VALUABLE STREET.

One of the Yarns Told (by a Virginia City
(Nev.) Newspaper.)
(Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise.)

Our principal streets are receiving a top-
dressing of rock from the waste dumps to
put them in order for the coming winter.
Very frequently during the summer pieces
of good ore have been picked out from
among that dumped in the roadway by the
carts, but recently it was evident that
there was an unusual preponderance of ore
in the material. It seemed, in fact, to be
nearly all ore. Close examination, how-
ever, showed that a considerable amount of
what at first glance seemed good ore
was very base, yet with this base was
mingled much rich black sulphure ore.

From a lot of this dumped on C street,
in front of Odd-Fellows' Hall, we took two
samples, which were crushed up together
and assayed by J. R. Ryan, of the Consoli-
dated Virginia assay office, with the fol-
lowing results: Gold, \$104.75; silver, \$108;
total, \$212.75.

This is pretty good "waste rock" with
which to fill in the streets! We induced a
mill-man of Silver City to examine the
rock that was being dumped from the
street carts. At first he thought it all base,
but on looking more carefully he began to
find lumps of genuine black sulphure ore,
and finally said: "This is a better material
than most of that now being taken out on
the old upper levels. It would pay well for
working."

The assay given above was made after
this, and the opinion obtained from the
millman was founded wholly on what he
saw before him.

As we are speaking is obtained at a
waste dump up near the corner of A and
Carson streets. The rock was probably
brought out of the old Burning Mountain
in the early days. Miners were not then
good judges of ore. Some portions of the
rock having been assayed and found to be
base, it was probably concluded that all
was base, as only a practiced eye would
note the difference of grain. Wherever the
rock may have been mined, it is evident
that it would pay pretty well to overhaul
the waste dumps. The careful assaying,
however, shows that it is not all waste.

Work for Clover.

What can the clover country give us
to make a living for themselves and their
independent? Not long ago I was out
in Eastern North Carolina, and I found
the question answered in some places.
I found some nice well educated girls
cultivating small fruits and vegetables
for market. They didn't plow the
ground but they planted and hoed and
weeded and gathered the crop. I saw
an acre of strawberries that two sisters
had planted and they made a fortune of
it, that is, they went at it with a will,
and took a lively happy interest in it,
and they gathered four thousand quarts
and said they would get a thousand
more, and they packed them in the lit-
tle baskets and the baskets into crates
and sent them North, and their sales
had averaged thirty cents a quart. Their
total expenses for hire of help and cost
of baskets and freight to market were
two hundred dollars, and this left a
thousand for their work and watching
and constant care. Well, those girls
are proud and independent. Their
father had five acres and he was making
money—a good deal of money. I never
saw a nicer business, nor one so simple
and sure. The land was poor and
sandy. The rows were four feet apart.
When the plants got well set a plow
opens a furrow close by on each side
and this furrow is nearly filled with
cotton seed, and then the earth is thrown
back on the cotton seed. After that the
vines are mulched with fine straw and
that is all. I never saw vines so small
or berries so numerous. I counted two
hundred and forty on one plant. They
laid on one another. This vine had
been picked three times and there were
two hundred and forty left. They fre-
quently picked a quart from three
plants and left many not ripe. They
pick till eight o'clock in the morning
and then begin again at four in the
afternoon and get fifteen quarts
more. When they hire pickers they
pay two and a half cents a quart to girls
and two cents to boys, for the girls are
more careful and do not mash the ber-
ries nor spill them and do not eat every
big nice one they come across.

But this is not all. These girls have
a crop of raspberries just behind
and they will make two or three
hundred dollars off of them, and they
are growing currants and gooseberries
and talk about going into potatoes and
beans and grapes and all that; well,
why not. Fruit growing is a nice busi-
ness for girls and so is raising vegeta-
bles. Those girls have the advantage
of ours for the market is nearer, but I
have never seen the time that nice
strawberries couldn't be sold at home
for twenty cents, and that will make lots
of money. And then again the exercise
is so good for their health, and the
occupation so cleanly and delicate and
suits their nimble and delicate fingers
so well. Woman was the first gardener
we read about, that is to say she was
the first to pick and eat, and I have
always thought she ought to have been
forgotten, for her first thought when she
found the fruit good was to give her
husband some. But he, like an old
rascal, went and laid the blame on her
and tried to get out of the scrape.
Now, there is a chance for our girls to
make some money. Let them try a
small patch, say one-fourth of an acre.
Plant out in August and have a good
crop of fruit next spring. It can be
done. I heard a Nashville man say
that two years ago there was no such
business around Nashville as growing
berries or northern markets, but now
there was one hundred and fifty bushels
shipped a day from one town, the town
of Franklin, and they netted twenty
cents a quart or six dollars a bushel,
and the girls did most of the work. I
wish the dear creatures were all rich
enough to live without work and only
had to work when they felt like it, and I
never see ladies of culture and refinement
doing drudgery but what it
shows my humanity, and I was a
society established for the prevention
of cruelty to angels. But work is the
common lot for man, and for woman too,
and I reckon they are happier for it.—
Bill Arp, in Atlanta Constitution.

No Apologies.

"We were poor enough in those
days," said an eminent publicist, once,
in talking to a friend about his early
married life, with its hard struggles,
its plain living and high thinking. "We
were poor enough, and we lived a good
deal on baked beans with no pork."

"Some folks didn't like beans with no
pork to season them; but mother"
(mother meant his wife) "never made
any apologies. When company came she
put on an extra plate, and said dinner
was ready just as cheerfully as if there
had been ten courses."

"If they liked us well enough to come
again, they were always welcome. It
was a kind of test. If they preferred
pork, they stayed where it was plenty."

To our thinking this frugal housewife
proved her claim to be considered a
lady more conclusively by making no
apologies than she could have done in
almost any other way. The chronic
apologizer ever stop to think
how selfish she is, in considering the
petty annoyance of being in this or that
direction less perfectly appointed than
she could wish, rather than the ease and
comfort of her guest?

For what guest can be at ease having
been made to feel that he has come at
an inopportune time—that some other
day his hostess would have been more
ready and therefore more glad to see
him?

A lady, well-known to the society of
two cities, is a chronic maker of excuses.
If you go to a large dinner-party at her
house, you will find such a list of excuses
wearing anxiety lest everything should
not go off well, which makes it impossi-
ble for her to be quite at her ease.

"I beg your pardon," she says, at the
end of your pretentious speech, showing
that her thoughts have been elsewhere.

If a guest to a family lunch or dinner,
she does wish you had been there yes-
terday, when the soup was better, or
that you had come to-morrow, instead,
when some other dainty would have
been attainable.

"Do you go often to see Mrs. So-and-
So?" one friend asked of another, in
our hearing.

"No, I don't," was the answer. "I'm
sorry, but it is such a kind little
woman; but I could not stand her apolo-
gies. They always made me feel that I
had come at the wrong time."

If the thought could be present to a
hostess that to apologize profusely is
inevitably to make her guests feel that
they have come "at the wrong time,"
surely she should avoid the error, since
the very essence of good breeding is
that genuine kindness of heart which
strives to make people comfortable and
not uncomfortable, happy and not un-
happy.—Fowler's Companion.

A Louisville firm has made a \$2,000
watch for an Indian quack doctor.—
Louisville Courier-Journal.

J. B. ROBINSON
Contractor, Builder,
ETC., ETC.
QU'APPELLE.

All Work in my Line will Receive
Careful Attention.

JOHN B. MILLIKEN, & Co.
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
Harness & Saddlery
WHIPS,
CURRY COMBS,
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BLANKETS,
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TRUNKS,
VALISES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
Qu'Appelle, Nov. 25, 1886.

J. H. MacCAUL,
DEALER IN
LUMBER,
SASH,
DOORS,
BUILDING PAPER, Etc., Etc.
OFFICE AND YARD NEAR C. P. R.
STATION, QU'APPELLE.

THOMSON & NELSON
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Office West of C.P.R. Station.
QU'APPELLE.
BRANCH at FORT QU'APPELLE.



J. G. MCKENZIE,
Merchant Tailor
QU'APPELLE STATION.
Fit and Workmanship
Guaranteed.
TERMS CASH.

THE HIGHEST
MARKET PRICE
Will be paid for
WHEAT
Delivered at the
QU'APPELLE
Roller Mills.

We beg to announce that our Roller
Mills at Qu'Appelle Station, are now
in operation, and that we are prepared
to supply the Farmers of the Muni-
cipality of Qu'Appelle, with Flour,
Bran and Shorts, in exchange for
Wheat on the most liberal terms.

We are also prepared to Chop Bar-
ley and Oats for Feed.

D. H. McMillan & Bro

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J. W. BENGTOUGH, Artist and Editor.
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Professional and Business Man enjoys the
clever hits which appear in every issue.
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culars giving full particulars sent free.
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1888. Price 10 cents."
ADDRESS,
GRIP PUBLISHING CO.
Toronto, Ont.

NEW
Public Notice.
Leases of School Lands for Hay
Cutting purposes.

UNDER authority of an Order in Coun-
cil dated the 22nd day of November,
1886, Leases of School Lands in the North-
west Territories will be issued for hay cut-
ting purposes, subject to the following con-
ditions:—
The lease shall be for a term not exceeding
five years, and shall be revocable at any
time during its currency on one year's notice
being given to the lessee, who shall not be
entitled to compensation for any improve-
ments made by him.
A lease shall not issue to any person for
more than a section, or for less than a quar-
ter-section.
Where there is only one applicant for the
lease of a school-section or part of the same,
the rental shall be at the rate of 25 cents
per acre per annum, but where there is more
than one applicant for such lease it shall be
put up for tender at an upset rental of 25
cents per acre.
Applications for these leases should be
made to the Local Agents of Dominion
Lands.
A. M. BURGESS,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, May 1st, 1888.
H. B.—No unauthorized insertion of this ad-
vertisement will be paid for.

J. McEWEN,
General Blacksmith,
Carriage and Wagon Builder.
Horse Shoeing a Specialty.
ALL kinds of Job Work strictly attended
to. —
A. Plow shares made to order and
guaranteed to work. A large quantity of

IRON AND COAL
KEPT ON HAND FOR SALE.
Carriage springs, axles and thimble-axles
for wagons.
Qu'Appelle, June 2, 1887.

MARES.
D. H. GILLESPIE, has just arrived
with a band of fifty
Oregon and Montana Mares.
Which are for sale at reasonable prices. En-
quire at Mr. K. Johnston's livery, feed and
sale stables, Carwell street, Qu'Appelle.
Qu'Appelle, Jan. 4th, 1888.

Notice to Teachers in
N. W. T.
THE NEXT EXAMINATION of Candi-
dates for Teachers' Certificates, will be
held on
Tuesday, 7th August, 1888.
Intending Candidates should at once com-
municate with the Inspectors of their dis-
tricts.
JAS. BROWN,
Secretary, Board of Education,
Regina, 17th April, 1888.

Public Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given that application
will be made to His Honor the Lieut-
enant-Governor of the North-West Terri-
tories for a Charter of Incorporation by the
applicants hereinafter mentioned under the
provisions of "The Companies Ordinance of
1886," and amendments thereto.
1. The proposed corporate name of the
Company is the South Qu'Appelle Building
Society (Limited).
2. The object for which incorporation is
sought, is to enable the Society to acquire
and hold by lease, purchase or other legal
title, lands, houses, buildings, building ma-
terial or premises, to construct, erect, build
and maintain houses or other buildings, and
to lease, exchange, sell, convey, dispose of,
mortgage and charge the same as the Direc-
tors may deem for its advantage, and also
to have power to invest in or to lend its
money on security of mortgages on real
estate at such rates of interest as the Direc-
tors may approve, or debentures of Muni-
cipalities in the North-West Territories or
debentures of Public School Districts. In the
said Territories, to purchase mortgages of
real estate that may be approved by the
Directors and resell the same as may be
power for any such purpose to execute such
deeds, assignments or other instruments as
may be necessary; and with respect to all
such matters the society shall have power
to enter into, make and enforce all such
contracts, stipulations, agreements and con-
ditions as its Directors for the time being
may deem necessary for carrying out the
same.

3. The Chief place of business of the
Society shall be the Town of Qu'Appelle in
the District of Assiniboia in the North-West
Territories.
4. The Capital Stock of the Society shall
be Seven Thousand Dollars.
5. The Stock of the Society shall consist
of Two hundred and eighty shares of Twenty-
five dollars each.
6. The following are the names, address
and calling of the applicants herein, of
whom the five first mentioned are to be the
first or provisional Directors of the said
Society: STEPHEN HOWARD CASWELL, of
Qu'Appelle Station, in the North-West Ter-
ritories, Banker; THOMAS THOMSON, of the
same place, Lumber Merchant; GEORGE
HARVEY, of the same place, Book-keeper; The
Honorable MATTHEW KAYWOOD GIFFORD, of
Qu'Appelle Station, Farmer; JAMES
JACOBSON, of the same place, Accountant;
JAMES McEWEN, of the same place, Black-
smith; ARTHUR KIRK, of the City of Omaha
in the State of Nebraska, Book-keeper; The
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JAMES McEWEN, of the same place, Black-
smith; ARTHUR

A FOREST HYMN.

The glowing sun is rising high
Amid the arches of the sky
No sound disturbs the leafy boughs
Save that of the wind's soft sigh
Upon some ancient trunk, decayed
Calm broods of vale and hill.

In such an hour I love to stray
From haunts of falling sun and dew
And forest depths profound
Where, in a bliss of solitude,
No dull or duller sound intrudes
And Nature breathes out quietude—
The great old trees around—
The heart by daily cares oppressed,
The weary spirit faint and weak,
As pines on the hill
With boughs above but leaf and sky,
And living things that breathe and sigh,
Familiar with angels hovering high,
I dream of Nature's God.

—Edmund S. Richards, in Current.

"STAR-SPANGLED BANNER."

The Thrilling Event Which Inspired This Patriotic Song.

A piece of news was borne across the Atlantic Ocean in May, 1814, which chilled with apprehension every American heart: Napoleon Bonaparte had been overcome by the allied armies of Europe, and was safely imprisoned on the island of Elba. This intelligence notified the American people that the fleets and armies of Great Britain, which for twelve years had been waging war with France, were now disengaged, and would have little to do, and would be free to overwhelm and crush the Republic of the United States. We were then in the second year of that contest with Great Britain which we still call the War of 1812. It was a summer of alarm, and the whole coast was alive with the bustle of defensive preparation.

The invasion came. The enemy's ships entered Chesapeake Bay about the first of June, a fleet of frigates and lighter vessels. In August Admiral Cochrane entered the bay in a great ship of eighty guns, bringing with him a fleet and three thousand soldiers, which increased the British force in those waters to twenty-three men-of-war and an army of ten thousand troops and marines.

Every one knows what followed. The country was invaded, Washington was sacked and pillaged and its public buildings burned. The enemy retired with considerable loss. It was a deadly, bought victory, for it silenced opposition to the war, kindled the national feeling and enlisted every heart in the country's defense.

A few days after the British forces made their second attempt upon the coast, Baltimore, then a city of forty thousand inhabitants, was declared a free port. It was a deadly, bought victory, for it silenced opposition to the war, kindled the national feeling and enlisted every heart in the country's defense.

The star-spangled banner which floated over the fort had been made by a lady of Baltimore, Mrs. Mary Pickersill, aided by her daughter. These ladies, full of the patriotic feeling of the hour, made a flag worthy of the importance of the occasion. It contained four hundred yards of hunting, and so large that the ladies were obliged to spread it out in the main-house of a neighboring brewery.

When Mrs. Pickersill's daughter was an old lady of seventy-six years, she used to describe the scene. "I remember," she wrote, "seeing my mother down on the floor placing the stars. After the completion of the flag she superintended the topping of it, having it fastened in the most secure manner to prevent its being torn away by balls. The women of her generation were shown during the engagement, many shots piercing it, but it still remained firm to the staff. My mother worked many nights till twelve o'clock to complete it in a given time."

The reader will see in a moment the significance of this statement. But for the firm and faithful stitching of these two patriotic ladies, we should probably have had no song of the Star-Spangled Banner.

September the 6th the great British fleet left its anchorage in Chesapeake Bay and sailed for the Patuxent River, where the city stands, five days after. Twelve miles below Baltimore, they landed seven thousand men. Happily, the brave Marylanders and Pennsylvanians were ready for them. Three thousand militiamen, volunteers from Maryland and Pennsylvania, commanded by General John Stricker, met them, and, well-trenched, withstood this great force, killed their commander, General Ross, and forced them finally to abandon the attack.

While these events were occurring, the great vessels in the British fleet moved up the river, anchored before Fort Mifflin, and began to pour upon it that tempest of shot, shell and rockets, which the author of our song has commemorated. Every gun was near in Baltimore. We can well imagine the feelings of its inhabitants during the twenty-four hours of its continuance.

The author of the song, Francis Scott Key, was not a combatant in the battle, although he witnessed it from beginning to end. During the first operations on that coast Admiral Cockburn and several officers of the British army occupied as their headquarters a house at Marlborough, belonging to an aged physician of the place, Dr. Beanes, whom they detained as a prisoner, lost to the world the news of their landing at Baltimore. He was a particular friend of Mr. Key, and his family, fearing that the doctor was about to be carried off by the enemy, Key obtained permission from the commandant, General of the American forces to go to the British fleet under a flag of truce, and make an attempt to procure the old gentleman's release. In a letter to his wife, written just as he was about to start upon this errand of friendship, he wrote:

his fleet at the mouth of the Patuxent bound for the attack on Fort Mifflin. He went on board the vessel of Admiral Cockburn, and, to his release of Dr. Beanes. The Admiral received him with the utmost civility, but informed him that he could not comply at present with his request, and was obliged even to detain Key himself and his vessel until the operation upon Fort Mifflin was concluded.

The vessel being overcrowded, he sent the American gentlemen on board of the frigate Surprise, commanded by his son, Sir Thomas Cochrane, where they spent the night, and thus moved on to the attack. During the bombardment of the fort, Mr. Key and his friends, including Dr. Beanes, were sent on board their own little vessel under a flag of truce, and thus they were afforded an opportunity to witness the action.

Of all the thousands of human beings within hearing of that bombardment, there was probably not one so fitted by nature and education to be moved by it. Francis S. Key, then thirty-five years of age, a lawyer, good standing at the bar, was a son of John Key, an officer in the army of the Revolution. He had been noted from his youth up for the ardor of his patriotism, and he had attempted more than once to celebrate in verse the gallant deeds of his countrymen. He had a habit of dashing down lines and stanzas that occurred to him on any old scrap of paper that came first to his hand, and several of his poems were gathered up by his friends from the litter of his office.

All day the bombardment continued without ceasing. During the whole night they remained on deck, following with their eyes the continuous arcs of fire from the enemy's ships to the fort. The anxiety of the poet, and the little company of Americans about him, grew only more intense when darkness covered the scene, and they could form no conception of the progress or the probable issue of the strife.

Suddenly, about three in the morning, the firing ceased. As they were anchored at some distance from the British vessels, they were utterly at a loss to interpret the mysterious silence. Had the fort surrendered?

As they walked up and down the deck of their vessel in the darkness and silence of the night, they kept going to the binnacle to look at their watches to see how many minutes more must elapse before they could discern whether the flag over Fort Mifflin was the star-spangled banner, or the union jack of England.

The daylight dawned at length. With a thrill of triumph and gratitude, they saw that their flag was still there. They soon perceived from many other signs that the attack, both by land and sea, had failed, and that Baltimore was safe. They could see with their glasses the wounded troops carried on board the ships, and at last the whole British army embarked.

A few minutes after the dawn of that glorious day, when the poet first felt the force of the issue of the battle, the impulse to express his feelings in verse rushed upon him. He found in his pocket a letter, and he wrote upon the back of it the first lines of the song. In the excitement of the hour he could not go on with his task, but he wrote some further brief notes and lines upon the letter. Some lines he retained in his memory without making any record of them. When his guard of marines left him free to hoist anchor, and sail for the city, he wrote out the song on the way, and, as it now reads, and, and on reaching his hotel in Baltimore, he made a clean copy of it. The next morning he showed it to his brother-in-law, Judge Nicholson, Chief Justice of Maryland, who, Judge as he was, had commanded a company of volunteers in Fort Mifflin during the bombardment.

Who may be sure that such a Judge read the song with no critical eye. So delighted was he with it, that he sent it round to a printer, Benjamin Edes, who had also commanded a company of troops in the late operations. An apprentice, Samuel Sands, who was living in Baltimore in 1828, instantly set it in type, and in less than an hour it was distributed in the city of Baltimore, received by every one with enthusiasm.

But what a song without music? An old Baltimore soldier told in after years how the words came to be so happily wedded to the music to which it has ever since been sung. A group of volunteers lay scattered over one of the green hills near Baltimore a day or two after the bombardment.

"Have you heard Francis Key's poem?" said a member of the company, who had just come from the town. "He took a copy of it from my pocket and read it aloud to them as they lay upon the grass. It was called for again. He read it a second time, and a third, more soldiers gathering about to hear it, until the whole regiment seemed to be present."

An actor, named Ferdinand Durang, who was a soldier, sprang up, rushed into a tent, and brought his music book, under the name of his brother's flutes, examined piece after piece, and at length cried out:

"Boys, I have hit it!" He had selected the air of a favorite old English song, called "To Anacreon in Heaven," written by John Stafford Smith, about the year 1772. It was composed for a musical club which met at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in London, frequented by Dr. Johnson and Sir Joshua Reynolds. As soon as Ferdinand Durang had selected the music, he mounted a stool and sung it to his assembled comrades with all the fire and spirit of which he was capable. An eye-witness says:

"How the men shouted and clapped! for never was there a wedding of poetry to music made under such inspiring influences. Getting a brief flourish, the Brothers Durang sang it in public soon after. It was caught up in the camps, and sung around the bivouacs, and whistled in the streets; and when peace was declared, and we scattered to our homes, it was carried to thousands of firebrands as the most precious relic of the War of 1812."

The flag of Fort Mifflin, which inspired the song of Francis Key, still exists in a tolerable state of preservation. Colonel Armstrong caused it to be taken down from the staff after the battle, and its honorable wounds bound about by the very ladies who had made it. It was ever after carefully preserved. He left to his widow, who in turn bequeathed it to their youngest daughter, born under it in Fort Mifflin after the bombardment; and she in turn left it to her son, Mr. Elbert Appleton, of Konkers, New York, who now possesses it. It was raised over Fort Mifflin for the last time September 14, 1824, at the reception of General Lafayette.

The author of the song died at Baltimore in 1843, aged sixty-four years, and in 1857 a small volume of his poems was published in the city of New York. He has living descendants.—James Parton, in *Pitt's Companion*.

The Dagger.

"This sword a dagger had—his page—
That was but little for his age."
We may infer also, if current tradition may be believed, that this page was a penetrating little fellow, very bright and given much to pointed arguments. He was, moreover, of an unceremonious, which, as the poet says of females, may mean that the dagger made its appearance in the world it is scarcely possible to say, but the first glimpse we get of humanity reveals it flourishing this weapon of offense, much esteemed for the silence and effectiveness of its work.

Under a multitude of names—pistol, spear, dirk, stiletto, anolase, misericorde, creese, kan-jan, or bowie, etc.—it has flourished, settled disputes and affairs of love among the chivalry of Spain, the kerns of Ireland, the clansmen of the Highlands, the Malays and the fire-eaters of the wild West.

While its antiquity reaches beyond the earliest traces of history, it must be questioned whether, as is commonly accepted, Abel was the possessor of one which he used in the slaughter of sheep, the fat of which he brought to the sacrifice. If this be true, and the Biblical genesis of man is accepted, the human family must have early developed an inventive genius in the direction of destructive instruments. It is probable, however, that Abel and many of his successors used irregular-shaped pieces prepared the trigs for fuel, cleaned the food for cooking, used it to dig up the ground in planting, and as a spit on which to toast their meat or game, as well as a weapon of offense. In Judges iii, 16, we are told that Ehud made him a dagger with two edges, of a cubit length, which he girded on his right thigh. This was 1839 B. C., and a jolly little fellow it was for the ribs of his neighbors. History does not record whether he used it as a toothpick or not.

It was not until much later that the dagger was elevated to the post of honor beside the sword, with which it is now associated and enshrined in the romance of chivalry. The Greek short sword, which made the soldiers so irresistible at close quarters, was a species of dagger. At Rome it was fashionable to carry a slender dagger secreted in whips and canes, and the Venetians, tender-hearted, charming people, made use of a three-edged dagger of glass, filled with poison, which was broken off when used, and the blade left in the wound. The warriors of Gaul were partial to the dagger, which, under a name sometimes written coutel, was a regular part of their equipment. The Scotchman's fondness for his dirk is well known, and the boast of the Highlander that he could drive his "bonny dirk" through a "twasie" board, is familiar to all readers of Scotch fiction. Originally the dagger had no sheath or guard to protect the hand, and these were not added until comparatively recent times, the guard first and afterward the sheath. About the thirteenth century the dagger became a fashionable weapon, worn by civilians, soldiers, sailors alike, as well as by ladies, and on its ornate scabbards were extended. Gold and rare jewels were set in it, and it was worn suspended by chains of gold and gemmed baldrics. In the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries it reached its highest perfection both in effectiveness and ornamentation, and since those times it has been made in many guises. It has been tried to turn the handle into a pistol, and thus produce a combined weapon warranted to kill at both ends, but the innovation has not been favorably received. In the mode of carrying the dagger, Ehud, whose name was a little old-fashioned, was very curious, worn in the bosom, garter, and up the sleeve, and very soon carried it down their backs or in their boots.

The name dagger has never been popular in America. It is too old and unexpressive. In its stead we playfully substitute "flicker," "toothpick," etc., while very staid people call it "bowie-knife." Some gentle creatures, however, even ladies, are so much amused by the name, that they would scorn to look "bowie-knives, flickers, or toothpicks"—Industrial Worker.

The Women of Capri.
The Capri women are almost invariably handsome and healthy-looking. In the course of half an hour's walk you will distinguish in the women and girls you meet pure specimens of Phœnician, Roman, Saracen, Spanish and Greek types, survivals of the successive conquerors of the island. But what strikes one mostly is the statuesque gracefulness of these girls in all their movements. However, we mean to see, whether it is carrying building stone or climbing a ladder with a pair of mortar on her head, the Capriote girl will always be graceful, and the lines of her body in motion will always call up reminiscences of Greek art. This fact, together with the scenery of the island, the delicious climate, and the charm of living life made Capri a favorite resort for artists of all nations. Several artists have lived with women of the country—their former models—and settled down to a strange half-wild and half-civilized existence. Other residents who, for various reasons, have settled in Capri have likewise taken unto themselves handmaidens and spouses from among the women of the country; and as these residents belong to all nationalities, with perhaps a majority of Anglo-Saxons, you may imagine what a curious, heterogeneous, and thoroughly unconventional affair Capriote "society" is. A man who has had the force of character to cut himself off from the life of cities, and to come and live, year in and year out, in beautiful, calm, and sleepy Capri, is a widely different creature from the ordinary mortal, for whom it is extreme bliss to take an excursion train to Herculæ Bay, where he sits upon the beach, binds a green bandana round his head, and reads the *Morning Post*. All the foreign residents in Capri are characters who would repay study, and their ideas and manner of living would not prove an ungrateful subject for the novelist.—*London World*.

A medical paper warns young doctors against prescribing "white-gum mixture" too freely during the summer months, as certain combinations of drugs are apt to decompose each other in hot weather. A shot-gun prescription is made up of many different drugs, in the expectation that one of them may hit the mark and cure the patient.

The Prince Imperial of Austria speaks, it is asserted, every dialect known in the Austrian dominions, except Turkish.

Thirty States and Territories have more men than women, and seventeen States and Territories have more women than men.—*Chicago Times*.

Dominion Lands Regulations.

UNDER the Dominion Lands Regulations all surveyed even-numbered sections, excepting 8 and 36, in Manitoba and North-West Territories, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide a lot for settlers, or otherwise disposed of or reserved, are to be held exclusively for homesteads and pre-emptions.

Homesteads may be obtained upon payment of an Office Fee of Ten Dollars, subject to the following conditions as to the residence and cultivation:

In the "Mile Belt Reserve," that is the even-numbered sections lying within one mile of the Main Line or Branches of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and which are not set apart for town sites or reserves made in connection with town sites, railroads, mounted police posts, mining and other special purposes, the homesteads shall begin actual residence upon their homestead within six months from the date of entry; and shall reside upon and make the land his home for at least six months out of every twelve months for three years from the date of entry, and shall within the first year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop ten acres of his homestead quarter-section; and shall within the second year break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional, making twenty-five acres; and within the third year after the date of his homestead entry he shall crop the said twenty-five acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional; so that within three years from the date of his homestead entry he shall have not less than twenty-five acres cropped, and fifteen acres additional broken and prepared for crop.

Land, other than that included in Mile Belt, Town Site Reserves and Coal and Mineral Districts, may be homesteaded in either of the three following methods:

1. The homesteader shall begin actual residence on his homestead and cultivation of a reasonable portion thereof within six months from date of entry, unless entry shall have been made on or after the 1st day of September, in which case residence need not commence until the 1st day of June following, and continue to live upon and cultivate the land for at least six months out of every twelve months for three years from date of homestead entry.

The homesteader shall begin actual residence within a radius of two miles of his homestead, and continue to make his home within such radius for at least six months out of every twelve months for the three years next succeeding the date of homestead entry; and shall within the first year from date of entry break and prepare for crop ten acres of his homestead quarter-section; and shall within the second year break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional, making twenty-five acres; and within the third year after the date of his homestead entry he shall crop the said twenty-five acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional; so that within three years from the date of his homestead entry he shall have not less than twenty-five acres cropped; and shall within three years from the date of his homestead entry break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional, making twenty-five acres; and within the third year after the date of his homestead entry he shall crop the said twenty-five acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional; 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Business Directory.

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Under this heading we will insert Business Cards similar to those following for \$5.00 a year, which will include subscription to THE WEEKLY PROGRESS.
First insertion and subscription will be commenced on payment of \$2.00; after first three months, \$1.00 per quarter in advance will be required in every case, or the Card will be dropped out.

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Love & Raymond, Proprietors.
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A. McKENZIE,
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D. H. McILLAN, & BRO.,
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THOMSON & NELSON,
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J. DOOLITTLE,
Dealer in Bricks.

J. McEWEN,
General Blacksmith.

FRANK MARWOOD,
General Blacksmith.

MISS A. McRAE,
Millinery and Fancy Store.

A. SUTHERLAND,
Photo-Artist, Teacher of Music, and Short Land.

E. WISMER,
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J. R. BUNN,
Contractor in Plastering, Kalsomining, Brickwork, Stonework, etc.

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Forwarder & General Agent.

E. J. WEIDMAN,
Dealer in Books, Stationery, etc. Agent for Organs and Sewing Machines.

CANADA N. W. LAND CO.,
Leslie Gordon, Agent.

LESLIE GORDON,
Advocate, Notary Public, Conveyancer, COMMISSIONER FOR MANITOBA, &c.

Agent for Canada North West Land Co. and Qu'Appelle Town Site.

PIRE & LIFE INSURANCE. MONEY TO LEND. QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.

R. DUNDAS STRONG, R. A.,
Solicitor of Supreme Court, England, NOTARY PUBLIC, Advocate for North West Territories, Solicitor, &c.

Money to Lend. Fire, Life, and Accident Insurance effected.

QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.

W. SYME REDPATH,
Advocate, Notary Public, Issuer of Marriage Licenses and Insurance Agent.

Office over Beauchamp's Store, QU'APPELLE, N.W.T.

W. T. THOMPSON, D. T. S.,
Dominion Land Surveyor and

CIVIL ENGINEER. QU'APPELLE STATION.

G. S. DAVIDSON,
Licensed Auctioneer.

For the North West Territories. Sales conducted on the shortest notice. Arrangements can be made at my Office, or at the Progress Office.

QU'APPELLE.

J. M. MACCAUL,
Agent for

Fire, Life, Accident, Guarantee, Marine and Cattle Insurance.

QU'APPELLE, N. W. T.

J. M. Creamer, V.S.,
OF REGINA.

Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College, will be at the Leland House, QU'APPELLE, every alternate Monday, for the purpose of treating the ailments of horses, cattle, etc.

J. F. GUERIN, L.D.S.,
DENTAL SURGEON,

QU'APPELLE.

Office opposite McEwan's Blacksmith shop.

WM. CLUSTON,
Builder & Contractor

QU'APPELLE.

Estimates Furnished

ON SHORT NOTICE.

OFFICE AT QUEEN'S HOTEL.

FRANK MARWOOD

SUCCESSOR TO T. WELSH,

General Blacksmith

AND—

Practical Horse-shoer.

A trial solicited from parties having lame or interfering horses. Flow Shares made to order and satisfaction guaranteed.

WORK DONE CHEAP FOR CASH.

Qu'Appelle, April 21st, 1887.

Home & Gossip.

Little Local Links in the Town's Chain of History.

QU'APPELLE.

—Hot.

—Insects in variety.

—Mosquitoes numerous.

—Saskatoons are ripening.

—Mr. D. W. Davis, M. P. for Alberta, is in town.

—Can not an officer be got to enforce the dog by-law?

—The weather continues to be all that could be desired.

—Mr. W. Paulin and wife, of Winnipeg, are spending a short time in town.

—Miss Raymond, sister of Mr. Angus Raymond, of the Leland House, is here on a visit.

—Messrs. H. Keith and W. E. Jones, of the Touchwood Indian Agency, were in town this week.

—The Executive of the Northwest Prohibitory Alliance will meet at Regina on Saturday evening next at 8 o'clock.

—The present indications are that the average number of bushels per acre in Assiniboia will be ahead of Manitoba this year.

—A nine chosen from the Qu'Appelle Base Ball club will play with a nine of the Regina club on Saturday at Regina.

—Like the man that married the girl he made fun of the Regina Leader appears this week with a "sheet iron stomach."

—The nuisance inspector is after the cause of some of those sweet smells. Those pigs are not fastened up yet. "Found them."

—Messrs. Thomson & Nelson have on the McLeish farm some wheat 54 inches long and oats 42 inches. Both have large heads.

—On Saturday last the Grenfell Cricket Club played the Qu'Appelle Club and beat them by five wickets. Reging did the same on Monday by eleven wickets.

—Mr. C. E. Cullen brought to this office some radishes grown at Christ Church settlement. They were very fine. All the crops on the settlement are doing well.

—The monthly meeting of the Directors of the South Qu'Appelle Agricultural Society will be held in the office of W. S. Redpath, at 14 o'clock, Saturday the 21st inst.

—St. Peter's Church Sunday School will hold their annual picnic at St. John's College on Tuesday next. The children and others will leave town for the College at 13.30 o'clock. All are invited.

—At St. Peter's church on Wednesday next, St. James Day will be observed as a day of special intercession to Almighty God for unity among Christians. Holy Communion at 10.30, Evensong at 19.30 o'clock.

—We would request any of our subscribers who can do so to send us their copy of THE PROGRESS of last week. There was an extra run on the edition, and an additional number of copies are wanted beyond what was printed.

—Mr. R. Johnston and Miss R. Kenny were married on Tuesday of last week at St. John's College Chapel by Rev. W. G. Lyon. The happy couple went to Winnipeg the same night, on their wedding tour, and returned on Monday night. A number of their friends met them at the station to welcome them back.

—On Tuesday in Regina, Mr. D. S. McCannell, the principal of our public school, made a fine stop of a runaway horse. The animal was hitched to a buggy and came tearing down South Railway street, when Mr. McCannell saw it coming; he picked up a long board by the middle and held it across the street, stopping the horse before any damage was done.

—A basket picnic will be held in connection with the Presbyterian Church Sabbath School, on Friday, the 27th inst. All the friends are cordially invited to attend. The selection of suitable grounds has been left to a committee who will make it public as soon as the place has been decided on. Prizes for games, races, etc., will be offered, and no trouble will be spared to make it a success.

—Rev. A. H. Cameron (Presbyterian), late of Donald, B.C., laid over here two days on his way east. He speaks of the large amount of drinking done in the towns along the C. P. R. in British Columbia, where they have high license. He was in Vancouver on the celebration of Dominion Day, and the drinking there was something terrible. Later at the three days races and sports in Calgary he says the difference was most remarkable. Very little drinking and scarcely any drunkenness was apparent.

—We are pleased to be able to congratulate Mr. Charles Edward Cullen, of Christ Church settlement, on his falling heir to a legacy of £4,000 sterling, \$20,000. Mr. Cullen informs us that he intends to be a permanent resident of Qu'Appelle, and we are sure that he will be welcomed as a valuable and worthy citizen.

—At the Leland: Miss Ross, R. Ross, Miss A. Ross, Mrs. Ross, W. H. Burns, R. H. Bayce, Winnipeg; J. Anderson, Shell River; T. B. Cooper, J. W. Paton, Touchwood; Rev. A. H. Cameron, Bois-Sevain; A. F. Bishop, Montreal; Miss Everts, Mrs. Bidsdale, Miss Killam, Deep Lake; W. C. McInnes, J. Williamson, J. Drayner, J. F. Stewart, J. Mackin, T. Norman, A. Jukes, J. Shera, J. Cracke, Regina; D. Rowe, Toronto; R. N. Jones, File Hills; R. Insinger, Beaver Hills; A. Mackay, D. Maclean.

—At the Queen's: D. W. Davis, M.P., McLeod; H. Keith, W. E. Jones, Touchwood; G. Hartell, G. Campbell, Ellsboro; J. Galarian, F. J. Hunter, W. B. O'Houm, Regina; G. Stott, W. Cowan, R. Stewart, T. Blackwood, J. G. Long, S. A. McGaw, Winnipeg; A. McKenzie, A. R. Carmichael, H. Walters, A. Thompson, Prince Albert; J. L. Rowley, R. M. T. Rowley, H. Boxall, A. C. Falkner, Grenfell; J. W. Johnston, wife and family, Mrs. Turner, J. A. Balfour, Balcarres; J. Mills, Indian Head; J. B. Davis, McLean; J. Haken, Norwich, Ont. J. D. Wright and wife, T. Blackwood; W. Givin, Fort Qu'Appelle; A. E. Wright, Pheasant Plains; H. Crowe, G. Ellis, Sinituluta; E. Carrs, Carleton.

—A scheme is on foot in this town to start a public library. Such an institution would be a source of great value in the long winter evenings when so many people are calling out for reading matter and those using the same would be able to improve their minds by the study of history, travels and scientific works, whilst those who only cared to while away a passing hour with reading lighter literature, would here also find books suitable to the purpose. The originator of the scheme has promised fifty volumes if twenty other people can be found to promise ten volumes each. Surely there there ought to be no trouble in a town like this in obtaining that number. If they can be found it would be best for them to meet and draw up a simple set of rules for carrying on of the library and arrange as to where it should be located. Any parties desirous of aiding in the matter, are requested to communicate with Mr. G. H. V. Bulyea, Qu'Appelle, at as early a date as possible.

—Many of our citizens were no doubt surprised when it leaked out last week that D. S. Davies, who was teller in Mr. Caswell's bank here during the past winter, had embezzled his employer's funds to the extent of about \$2,000. Davies filled Mr. Jagger's place during the latter's absence in the old country. It will be remembered that Mr. Caswell was ill for some time and it was while he was unable to attend to business that Davies was able by false entries to appropriate the money and prevent the discovery of his thieving practices till he got away. On the discovery of the peculations Davies was shadowed by detectives from his home in Wales to London and from there to Montreal where he bought a ticket for Winnipeg but as the eastern papers published the fact that detectives were watching him, he did not start for Winnipeg and skipped out to the States. The newspapers in their eagerness to get news often warn criminals so that they are enabled to evade justice.

To the Editor of The Progress.

SIR,—Allow us space in your valuable columns to return our sincere thanks to all our picnickers who attended at Squirrel Hills springs. We, as neighbors and the Committee, feel that we cannot speak too highly of one and all who attended on the 12th to take part with us. We feel safe in saying that our gathering could not be beat for a picnic. To begin on the arrival at the grounds and make a good time and keep it up all day is very praiseworthy. We also return thanks to the ladies who so amply provided for the tables and took so much interest on the ground to see that all were waited upon. We must think that the lemon crop was a good one, or we had more than our share brought to the ground and so very liberally passed round to all. Our thanks are also due to those who gave us such good speeches, Rev. A. Andrews, Messrs. G. H. V. Bulyea, G. S. Davidson, M.T.L., James Weidman, D. S. McCannell and J. R. Brown, also to Mrs. Bulyea for the fine organ music and the children for the good singing.

Yours, etc., JOHN R. GOOD,

E. BEACH,

THOS. LIVINGSTON,

Squirrel Hills, July 17, 1888.

A PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED.

To the Editor of The Progress.

SIR,—A very dissatisfied feeling seems to prevail throughout this ward (1) owing to the way the road divisions have been arranged. The prevailing opinion is that four pathmasters would be quite few enough where now there is only one. Would it not be more satisfactory all round if our councillors would consult their supporters more on such important matters as this and others? How is it that one road-overseer receives \$20 for his services while the others in the same municipality receive nothing? Is it the intention of the Council to salary all pathmasters alike, if not, why not? Would not \$30.00 worth of poison fairly distributed through this ward do more good in exterminating the gopher pest, 60, yea, 100 fold than the monopolized gopher tail bungle? Fairplay asks who is answerable for this? and echo answers, "who?"

Yours, etc., FAIRPLAY.
Ward No. 1, July 17, 1888.

The Very Finest.

The police force, says the Cleveland Leader, possesses a treasure in the person of a patrolman who, it is solemnly averred, sometimes paces his beat while fast asleep. The man is now doing duty in the second precinct. "Some years ago," said the narrator, "I was a roundsman in the precinct which numbered among its men the walking sleeper. At first I was loth to believe that any man could accomplish such a feat, but thorough tests at last brought about my conviction. Many a time have I followed him, and know it to be a fact. He would fold his hands behind his back, and with his head bowed on his bosom, move along the street with a slow, unsteady tread, fast asleep. Occasionally he would try a door with a quick, nervous motion, and perhaps was awake for an instant, but he would immediately move on and resume his slumbers. But he would never admit his guilt. If one approached him quietly from behind and tapped him vigorously on the shoulder, he would turn and face the disturber of his sleep in an inquiring sort of way.

"Have you been asleep again, John?" I have asked after awakening him in this way.

"No, I was only thinking," he would say, "about how high that man over there is."

"Another time his reply was: 'I was wondering how it comes there is a light over them in that building to night. I never saw one there before.' The light was in a hospital, and probably was to be seen every evening."

"But would he not wonder from his beat?" was asked.

"I never knew of but one instance of that kind," was the reply. "Perhaps he awoke at intervals, but he generally managed to turn a corner without trouble. His greatest difficulty was to the fact that he frequently collided with open gates. I have seen him do this a number of times. On one occasion he was met by a sergeant at Minnesota street, while his beat ended at Sterling avenue, nearly a mile distant. He had probably been dreaming, and recited a yarn about having followed a woman who had before his very eyes changed into a goose. The woman subsequently developed into a flock of geese, and another transformation was in progress when the interruption by his superior officer occurred. It is the greatest wonder in the world that he never walked into an open cellarway. Now, I suppose if we brought such a man before the police board we would be laughed at."

An old and efficient officer stated that on sultry summer nights a man may walk a short distance while asleep, but the one just mentioned stands unrivaled as the only one who could patrol his beat while in that condition.

In Italy test the cholera germs known as the common bacillus (two Italian doctors make a proposition to eat of gelatine containing it, in a quantity as scientific men decide sufficient to induce the disease. They make the condition that in case of their death their families shall be taken care of.

Alexandre Dumas has in his study a small painting by the late Eugene Delacroix. He refuses to sell it for \$10,000, yet he only paid the unfortunate artist \$100 for it; and even then poor Delacroix warned him that he was paying a daring price. "Ah!" replied Dumas, "you reckon with contemporary inability; I with future extravagance."

A shoe dealer of Lynn, Mass., has just received an order for a gigantic pair of shoes from Rev. J. M. Farnham, a colored clergyman of Charlotte, N.C. Mr. Farnham weighs 420 pounds and is six feet ten inches in height. The shoes which are to be forwarded to him are marked No. 33. Their length is 20 inches and their greatest width 7 1/2 inches.

Thomas Johnson, of Adairville, has in his possession an old-fashioned "skillet" which has been in use in his family over 100 years. His grandmother, who lived near the battle field of Guilford Court House, in North Carolina, had the skillet in her house when it was burned by the British in 1781. It has the marks of the burning on it to this day.

It was Coppered.

An old man and a young one met at the station and boarded an outgoing train. They were evidently father and son. The father had spent the day attending to business, while the younger had been hunting for city pleasures.

"You've had a nice time, have you, William?" remarked the elder. "Now, you will hand me the money I gave you to take care of."

"Father," replied the son, seriously. "I—I have a confession to make. This afternoon a friend took me into a gambling house, and, just for fun, I made a few bets on the deuce. I played her open, but she dropped wrong on me right along. But I trebled my bets every time, pa, and finally thought I would stake the whole pile or quit a big winner, and so I staked every dollar I had. Pa, the deuce lost again, but—"

"Not another word! I see it all. You have lost your money and disgraced your family. I don't know what your gambling gibberish means—I never disgraced myself by going into such places. William, you will bring your poor old father's gray hairs in sorrow to the grave. You—"

"But, pa, that last bet was coppered."

"Coppered, boy, and fell beside the box? Is that so? Bless you, my son; bless you. Did you win a stack of blues? Reds, you say? Better still. Good for you, William; you're a chip of the old block. Run out and buy some good cigars before the train starts."

And the old man rubbed his hands in glee, looking at least a dozen years younger.—Chicago Herald.

A Houston inebriate was reading to his wife about the English in Egypt. He remarked: "The camel can work steadily for ten days without drinking. Isn't that strange?" "No," she replied calmly; "there is nothing very strange about that; I've known men who could drink ten days steadily without working."—Texas Siftings.

The names of the perfumes which are offered for sale are legion, although the best known and the most agreeable of them all is eau de cologne. Its preparation is a naturally a secret, preserved with the greatest strictness. The name Farina, connected with this perfume, is known throughout the entire civilized world, and if one wishes to get an idea of the real benefit which an article is supposed to derive from a single name, it is only necessary, as many of my readers know, to visit the "holy" city of Cologne, wander about in the vicinity of the Julich-Platz, and study the firm names on the signs. All the Farinas in the world seem to be here assembled, and everyone of them manufactures eau de cologne.

THE CRADLE.

GRANT.—At the Assiniboia Reserve, on the 9th inst., the wife of Mr. W. S. Grant, of a daughter.

THE ALTAR.

JOHNSTON.—KENNEY.—At St. John's College chapel, on Tuesday, the 10th inst., by the Rev. W. G. Lyon, Mr. R. Johnston to Miss Rebecca Kenney, all of this place.

BOYCE.—WARD.—At St. Peter's Pro-Cathedral, Qu'Appelle, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. W. G. Lyon, assisted by the Rev. W. H. Green, Mr. Herbert Rank Boyce, of Abernethy, to Miss Eliza Mary Ward, elder daughter of the late Lieut. C. E. Friden, R. E., Eng.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has this day been pleased to order that

SITTINGS OF THE SUPREME COURT

For the Judicial District of Western Assiniboia shall be held within the said District at ten o'clock in the forenoon on the days and at the places following, namely:

REGINA,

Wednesday, 12th September, 1888.

QU'APPELLE STATION,

Friday, 2nd November, 1888.

SWIFT CURRENT,

Tuesday, 6th November, 1887.

FORT QU'APPELLE,

Tuesday, 13th November, 1888.

MOOSE JAW,

Friday, 16th November, 1888.

By Command, A. E. FORGET, Secretary.

Lieutenant-Governor's Office, Regina, Tuesday, 10th July, 1888.

STRAYED

ON THE PREMISES of W. J. Pollock, sec. 6 tp. 13 range 9, 6 miles 2 roads, 2 cords, 1 brown and 1 tuckskin. The owner is requested to pay damages and remove the same.

W. J. POLLOCK.

Wolsley, July 19, 1888.

SEALED TENDERS

addressed to the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 2nd June, 1888.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

New Spring Goods

NOW SELLING

AT VERY LOW FIGURES

MY STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes,

Clothing, Dry Goods,

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY & GROCERIES

is still very complete. Please give us a call and see for yourself.

J. P. BEAUCHAMP,

QU'APPELLE, N. W. T.

GEORGE H. V. BULYEA,

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AND DEALER IN

Flour, Oats, Bran, Shorts, Oatmeal, Crack

Wheat, Graham Flour, etc., etc.

Four different grades of Flour at Mill Prices.—

QU'APPELLE, N. W. T.

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Rebuilt, Enlarged, Renovated, Everything

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W. B. SCARTH

MANAGING DIRECTOR FOR CANADA

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THE TOWN SITE TRUSTEES OFFER FOR SALE

Building Sites at All Stations on Main Line of above Railw

Between Brandon and Calgary

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